might occupy several days.

HURRYING THE TROOPS. The emergency described in Admiral Kempff's dispatches has led the War Department to make an extra effort to hurry forward the Ninth Infantry from Luzon to Taku. It was reported by General Mac-Arthur upon the receipt of the original order to send these troops to China, that, owing to the break in railway communication between Tarlac, the headquarters of the Ninth, and Manila, and the prevalence in the harbor of a typhoon, it would probably not be possible for the troops to get away before the 24th inst. The War Demovement shall be hastened, if it is possible to do so, and has instructed General MacArthur in such fashion as to warrant the belief there that the troops will be or their way to China not later than to-morlow evening, thus saving one or two days the original calculation. There is also good reason to believe that the authorities will dispatch at least one other regiment from Manila to China with the least possible delay, in order that the United States may be in a better position to assist the allied forces in protecting the lives and property of foreigners. United States consulate at Tien-Tsin,

which late news advices report to have been destroyed, is situated far up on the ows road, which runs up from the Pei-Ho directly through the center of the town. It is far removed from any of the other consulates and practically isolated from all other foreign buildings. This fact might explain the report of its destruction before the rest of the foreign consulates were molested. The Japanese and the Russian consulates are close together further on the Meadows road nearer the river. Away off by themselves further up the Pei-Ho stand the British and French buildings in close proximity to each other. The American consulate is, or was, (as the case may be) one of the most imposing and substantial buildings in the town.

A recent census of Tien-Tsin shows the foreign population to be about 1,000 persons, including 110 Americans. Thus the report from Japanese sources that 1,500 for-eigners at Tien-Tsin had been massacred, ild seem to be untrue or grossly exaggerated in point of numbers. Every oreigner within the city's boundaries ald have to be killed to bring the total up to anywhere near that number. AMBASSADORS CALL ON HAY.

During the afternoon M. Cambon, the French ambassador, and Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador, visited the State Department. These frequent visits to Secretary Hay of the ambassadors of the nations interested in the Chinese situation fairly illustrate the feverish anxiety with which every development in the situation is being watched. It also may be regarded as an expression of confidence reposed by Europe in the correct intentions of the prompt action at the beginning of the demonstration at Taku, has managed to make the relief movement impersonal, so to speak, as between the nations. The French government, in addition to those already recorded, has now signified its accession to the understanding that the movement in China is to be conducted in the common interest for the protection of lives and interests of foreigners in China and not for national gain.

turned out during the day that the warships which have arrived at Shanghai are three Chinese Armstrong-built cruisers. Not much apprehension is felt on account of the appearance of these vessels at Shanghai, for the officials believe that there is no doubt as to the good intentions of the Chinese navy. It is only as to the Chinese army that doubt exists. The administration officials are exasperated at the peculiar omission from every official message of any statement which would clear up the doubt as to whether or not the Chinese army, as well as the Boxers, are opposing the relief column, and if the rmer, then whether the troops are rebels or are acting under orders from the Chinese government. This point is of the utost importance, for upon it depends the attitude to be assumed by the United States toward China, and by that test must be determined the question "are we at war with China?'

The State Department still holds to negative view and it has received recently a powerful support in its position by the attitude assumed by the various European chancellories. Without exception the Euean advances to the department indicate that the governments there do not yet regard the developments in China as warranting the assumption that a state of war exists. The general disposition is to avoid the application to China of the same rules that govern intercourse between highly civilized nations, and even if there have been infractions of these rules by the Peking government, providing it shows readiness to make amends and do what is necessary to safeguard foreign life and perty in China, it is likely that that ernment will be dealt with leniently in the common interest and to prevent a dismemberment of China.

TRADE WITH CHINA.

Americans Buy More in the Orient Than Any Other Country.

WASHINGTON, June 22 .- Consul Fowler, at Che-Foo, in a supplement to a former report to the State Department from Consul General Goodnow, at Shanghai, on the United States trade with China shows that in four years from 1896 to 1899, inclusive, we have doubled our sales with China, In 1897 the value of these sales exceeded those of all continental Europe by \$320,281, in 1898 excess had increased to \$4,171,934 and American goods last year to the value of

MORE SUMMERLIKE.

Weather To-Day Will Be Fair and on Sunday the Mercury Will Go Up.

WASHINGTON, June 22 .- Forecast for Saturday and Sunday

For Ohlo-Fair on Saturday, preceded by showers in southern portions; brisk northeasterly winds. Sunday fair and warmer. For Indiana and Illinois-Fair on Saturday and Sunday; warmer on Sunday; fresh

to brisk northwesterly winds. Local Observations on Friday.

Bar. Ther. R.H. Wind. W'ther. Pre. South. Lt.Rain. 1.18 67 84 N'east. Cloudy. .38 7 p. m. .29.67 Maximum temperature, 74; minimum

of the mean temperature and total precipitation for June 22: Departure -6 *1.40 parture since June 1...... -49 *.13 Departure since Jan. 1.....-139 -3.05

Following is a comparative statement

C. F. R. WAPPENHANS. Local Forecast Official.

CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE			
Yesterday's	Temper	atures.	
Stations.	Min.	Max.	7 p.1
Atlanta, Ga	62	76	
Bismarck, N. D	64		
Buffalo, N. Y	66	92 74	
Calgary, N. W. T	54	78	
Chicago, Ill	53	58	
Cairo, Ili	66	58 72	
Cheyenne, Wyo	54	84	
Concordia, Kan	70	88	
Cincinnati, O	66	72	
Davenport, Ia		68	
Des Moines, Ia		78	
Galveston, Tex		86	
Helena, Mont		90	
Jacksonville, Fla.	70	74	
Kansas City, Mo	68	80	
Little Rock, Ark	68	80	
Marquette, Mich	48	58	
Memphis, Tenn	66	78	
Nashville, Tenn	64	70	
New Orleans, La.	70	90	
New York city	66	88 86	
North Platte, Neb.	6.6	88	
Oklahoma, O. T	70		
Omaha, Neb	68	90 82	
Pitteburg De	C.A.	86	
Pittsburg, Pa	773 000		
Qu' Appelle, N. W.	. I 08	100	
Rapid City, S. D		88	
Balt Lake City	***************************************	96	
St. Louis, Mc St. Paul. Minn	***************************************	78	
Paul. Minn		78	
Springfield, Ill		74	

shington, D. C.64

during extreme low water. In \$16,288,745 and British goods to the value ance from Taku to Tien-Tsin is about can territory and more than half from country in the world. The exports last year were valued at \$13,835,486, our increase of trade during the year being ten times greater than Great Britain's for the same period. Consul Fowler strongly urges a more direct method of shipping our goods to China. Says the consul: "I have seen but one merchant steamer under our flag (and she had no right to it) since I came o China in February, 1890-ten years agoand it was seven years before I saw a sailor direct from the United States. About onefortieth of the foreign carrying trade to thina last year was done under the United States flag, while more than one-half was lone under the British ensign. Germany did ten times as good as the United States. Consul Fowler concludes as follows: "! can see from my desk six modern Chinese men-of-war, all built in Germany or England. A large German corporation keeps a representative always in Peking."

SCOUTED BY MR. WU.

The Chinese Minister Does Not Believ

the Rumors from Tien-Tsin. WASHINGTON, June 22 .- Reassuring adcices regarding the condition of affairs in central China have come to Minister Wu, of the Chinese legation here. The viceroy of the provinces of Hanan and Hupe has sent a cablegram saying that peace and order prevail in that section of the country. At the same time, some apprehension is felt that any attempt by foreign warships to ascend the Yang-Tse Kiang for the protection of foreigners in those provinces may excite the natives and arouse their suspicions. Such an intimation was conveyed in the viceroy's dispatch. Mr. Wu communicated the contents of the cablegram to Secretary Hay when he called at the State Department to-day. The minister is still without any advice touching affairs in northern China, and expresses a disinclination to discuss what may be the condition of affairs in Peking, contenting himself with an expression that many of the reports regarding conditions in China, and particularly at Tien-Tsin, are willful misrepresentations designed to injure the Chinese in the eyes of the world. The minister is awaiting with interest some lefinite information.

"How absurd the statement that 1,500 forsaid in a tone of disgust. "Why, there are | claim that they are in distressing straits, not as many foreigners as that in the city. When I was there their number did not exceed 700. No, I am sure those reports must be all wrong. Nor do I understand the statements regarding the bombardment of the city or by whom it is being done. We must wait some definite news before arriving at a conclusion as to the exact state | borers are given an opportunity to work of affairs. Another report I have seen pubished is incomprehensible to me. I refer to the story saying that the foreign forces attacked the Chinese military school at er rate (in pesos), and some go so far as to Tien-Tsin. Now, what did they want to do that for? The students have nothing but a few small arms, and I don't see what would be accomplished by destroying the place.

QUIGG IS ANGRY.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) Monday evening at the Town Hall for the purpose of organizing a "Rough Riders" Camp" and a drum and bugle corps for work during the campaign.

Roosevelt to Mckinley.

WASHINGTON, June 22.-Following is the text of Governor Roosevelt's message from New York to President McKinley: "I appreciate deeply your congratulations and am proud to be associated with contractors have had the same trouble. Beyou on the ticket."

Advocate of Woman's Rights.

New York Tribune. "Here comes that Smith woman to make trouble," said Senator Hanna as Mrs. Charlotte Smith, of Washington, finally ran the gauntlet and got into his room at the Walton. "Yes," said Mrs. Smith in a "snappy" voice, "and I'll make it hotter and hotter for you till we women get what we want." Mrs. Smith is a rosy cheeked woman, about fifty years old, a grandmother (her own admission), and she wants small plank in the Republican platform advocating an appropriation for a building in Washington to house permanently an exhibition of women's handiwork. "We want industrial equality for women when they produce as satisfactory results as men," said Mrs. Smith, "and we'll keep fighting for it till we get it. I spent \$25 for convention seats rather than be under obligations to politicians. When I told Senator Platt that it cost me that sum for tickets he seemed surprised and grieved but I told him so long as I paid for my tickets I felt free to criticise the politicians as much as I pleased.

For "Teddy" Good and Hard.

New York Tribune. An Arizona delegate, tall, strongly built, wearing a huge sombrero and with a voice like the roll of a snare drum, climbed up on the telegraph desk in the Lafayette last night. He lurched unsteadily for a moment and then roared out: "We have come from Arizona, that great and grand State, to tell you benighted dwellers in this City of | recent morning. Brotherly Love that 'Teddy' is all right. "Laws, Miss Sophie," said she, "I ain't got no use for these yere trained nurses. limit and a side bet. In this glorious city, where the spiders spin webs from the cars while in rapid motion to the trees, we declare ourselves. In this beautiful city, where you spent \$30,000,000 for a penholderlast year to \$5,191,936. China imported | and that's the only joke you have got here -we declare for 'Teddy.' Get in line! Join Arizona! Wake up! Yell for "Teddy!" Hur-rah! Hurrah!" and he tumbled off the desk.

Sleeping on a Billiard Table.

An Idaho alternate got permission on Tuesday night at the Walton to sleep on a | these yer trained nurses.' billiard table, all the cots having been taken. In the morning when he asked for his bill, the charge for his sleeping accommodation was itemized thus: "Use of billiard table, seven hours at 40 cents an hour, \$2.80." He remarked afterward that t was the slowest game of billiards he ever figured in.

JOINT DEBATE IN MISSOURI.

Contest Between Representative C. B. Landis and Champ Clark.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CARTHAGE, Mo., June 22.-The joint de bate to-day at the Chautauqua assembly between Representative C. B. Landis, of Indiana, and Champ Clark, of Missouri, attracted a great crowd. It was the formal opening of the campaign here. All concede that in argument and oratory the Indianian was far ahead of his opponent. He elicited round after round of applause and his first speech in Missouri won him a host

BRYAN WRITES A LETTER.

ing His Rebel Filipino Friends. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 22 .- The Sen-

He Thinks It Is a Shame to Be Hunt-

tinel prints a letter addressed to it by Col. W. J. Bryan, in which he expresses his views on the relations of the Filipinos and the Cubans and their rights. It follows: "I believe that the rights of the Filipinos and the rights of the Cubans are identical. The recognition of the rights of the Cubans by resolution did not create those rights. They existed before. If the Filipinos have | tel man, died here to-night of sunstroke. a right to their independence, the fact that 74 they fought for it does not justify us in carrying on a war of conquest. It is no more humiliating for a nation to recognize

the rights of an opponent than for an indi-84 vidual to do so. We would have had the same trouble in Cuba if we had treated the | from the first suggestion of the storm of Cubans the same as we have the Filipinos. We would have had no trouble in the Philippine islands if we had treated the Filiwe are going to give the Filipinos their in- questions and grave departures, of swell- the Empress had been misled and misindependence we ought to say so at once, and thus avoid further bloodshed.

and was adopted by a Democratic caucus his case, the only recourse is in the use of | of \$28,936,083, five-sixths of the total im- | in the House. This resolution promised inops and naval battalions afoot. The dis- portation coming from British and Ameri- dependence. If it had been accepted and acted upon when it was first introduced thirty miles, but the traveling is bad and Great Britain alone. In the matter of ex- there would have been no Filipino war. If If there is much opposition the journey | ports statistics show that the United States | It had been adopted at the time the vote bought more of China in 1899 than any other was taken it would have stopped the war.

A Cousin of Bryan Nominated.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 22.-The Democratic state convention was deadlocked all day on the nomination for Governor. To-night on the forty-fourth ballot William S. Jennings received the requisite two-thirds vote and his nomination was made unanimous amid a scene of wild enthusiasm. The nominee is a first cousin of William Jennings Bryan. He is a native of Illinois, but removed to Florida in 1886 He is thirty-seven years old.

Backed by Cook County.

CHICAGO, June 22.-The Cook county Democratic organization won a complete victory at the party primaries to-day. Out of 729 delegates from the city wards elected to the county convention not over sixteen are opposed to the organization. As a result of the balloting Adam Ortzeifen, city treasurer, will go to the state convention at Springfield with Cook county

Bryan Leaves for Home.

MINOCQUA, Wis., June 22.-Col. W. J Bryan and party left this evening for Lincoln. Neb., where they will remain until

STRIKES IN PORTO RICO.

Agitators Causing Trouble in the Island, Which Is Overpopulated.

Correspondence of the Associated Press. SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, June 15 .- For the last month or so Porto Rico has been more or less upset by a series of small strikes. None of them has reached any serious proportions, because the laborers have no organization, excepting in name. Strikes were almost unknown before the American occupation of the island. The steamship companies have been the greatest sufferers, owing to the strikes of the longshoreeigners in Tien-Tsin have been killed," he men. The laboring classes of Porto Rico complain of lack of work, and say they

It is claimed that the labor element is becoming unreasonable in its demands on the capitalists. It is pointed out that lafor higher wages than ever before paid, but that they demand three times the formsay that after the Porto Rican currency is taken up they shall be paid in the same ratio in United States dollars. One of the reasons given for this state of affairs is that the employes think the employers are getting larger receipts than formerly and that they should have a corresponding increase in wages. Another is that the laboring classes are directed by Santiago Iglesias, a Socialist, whom the American troops liberated from a dungeon where he had been put by the Spanish officials. He raised a subscription in January last and attended a labor convention in New York. There is now a 'longshoremen's union and a bakers' union, and the masons, bricklayers, carpenters, teamsters and printers all have

serted, if the seacoast labor continues its bring in labor from the country or from the adjacent islands. The public roads' fore the immigration laws went into effect here some of the contractors are alleged to have imported labor from St. Thomas and

the British West Indies.

Nebraska Territory Added by Cutting a Bend of the Missouri.

SOUTH DAKOTA EXPANSION.

JACKSON, Neb., June 22.-An armed band of thirty-two men from South Dakota has cut a channel through Rininger's Neck, more than anything else just at present a or, as it is known on the map, Bruigher's bend, in the Missouri river. There is great excitement here over the matter. The bend is some twenty-five miles around, and not neck. Residents of the bottoms along the river have always contended that if a channel could be cut through the neck and the river straightened it would prevent the recurrence of the inundation of their lands. Another result of cutting through the neck of the bend is to throw thousands of acres of excellent farming land into South Dakota, which had previously been a part

Didn't Like Trained Nurses.

Washington Post. A little artist friend of mine on F street has a very black cook, named Lily, who is a treasure. She has a wonderful way with a steak or an omelette, and she has a great many wise views on general subjects. The methods of modern hospital nursing were the burden of her song one

indeed they has. I've seen 'em. I know how they does. They takes a thing that looks like a goose quill and puts it in a for? Why, jest to find out whether he's got a good or a bad temper. They takes his temper all the time, and the more sick he is the oftener they takes it. My father! Jest as if it made a bit of difference when you's goin' to die anyway what kind of a femper you has! It's too late then for a sick pusson to git another temper. No, indeed, I certainly ain't got no use for

Movements of Steamers.

MOVILLE, June 22 .- Arrived: Astoria, for New York, from Glasgow. Sailed: Anchoria, from Glasgow, for New York. LIVERPOOL, June 22.-Arrived: Cymric. from New York. Sailed: Bovic, for New York; Numidian, for Montreal. SOUTHAMPTON, June 22.—Sailed: Kaiser Friedrich, from Hamburg, for New York,

QUEENSTOWN, June 22.-Arrived: Campania, from New York, for Liverpool. GLASGOW, June 22.-Arrived: Astoria, from New York, via Moville. NEW YORK, June 22.-Arrived: Fuerst

Bismarck, from Hamburg. HAMBURG, June 22.-Arrived: Pretoria, from New York. HAVRE, June 22 .- Arrived: La Gascogne, from New York. LONDON, June 22 .- Sailed: Marquette,

for New York. Obituary.

NEW YORK, June 22 .- The death is anounced in London of Capt. George F. Towle, United States army, retired, aged sixty-five years. He was twice breveted for gallant and meritorious service during the civil war.

BARTON LANDING, Vt., June 22.-Judge . H. Thompson, of the Vermont Supreme Court, died at his home in Irasburg to-day of pneumonia. He was fifty-two years of age, and had been a Supreme Court judge BOSTON, June 22 .- Augustus Lowell,

M. died at his home in Brookline, today. He was a vice president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 22.-Dr. L. A. Trexier, aged forty-two, a well-known ho-

"Most Beloved and Luckiest." Detroit Free Press (Dem.).

Some mighty magic or strange conjura tion has shielded him [President McKinley] swirled about the heads of other Presidents in time of passion and excitement. It has ing expenditures and oppressive taxation, but nothing that has come to pass has "How can we justify the sacrifice of abated by one jot or tittle the popularity American soldiers and the killing of Fili- o: William McKinley with his party. He pinos merely to show that we can whip goes forward to the unchallenged recepion of the highest honor at its disposa-"The Bacon resolution received the sup- He is the "most beloved" and the luckiest 22 port of nearly every Democratic senator. of living statesmen.

FIRE LOSS OF \$250,000

EICHBAUM BUILDING AT PITTSBURG A MASS OF RUINS.

Other Structures Partly Burned-Firemen Caught by Falling Walls, but None Badly Hurt.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 22 .- Fire in one of the principal down-town business blocks to-day caused a loss of \$250,000, involving eight buildings, containing many office tenants. The aggregate insurance will more than cover this amount. The fire was first discovered in the rear of the Eichbaum Company's printing establishment, supposedly caused by spontaneous combustion. The Eichbaum building fronts on Fifth avenue, a few doors below Wood street, and was six stories high. Among the tensolidly behind him for the gubernatorial ants was Duff's College, occupying the two upper floors, and the Holmes Electric Company, on the third floor.

In an incredibly short time the entire

building was a mass of flames and before

the firemen could do much effective work after the Democratic national convention. had communicated to the Exchange National Bank building, next door below, and from there to the Hussey building adjoining. Simultaneously the fire extended to James Hiatt's saloon and restaurant and A. M. Murdock's flower store on the upper side. The fire was one of the most threatening seen in Pittsburg for many years and for a time the entire block bounded by Fifth avenue, Wood, Diamond and Market strects seemed doomed to destruction. Immense firebrands were carried by the wind to buildings in all directions and numerous incipient blazes resulted, fortunately, however, the roofs of all the buildings in the district were soon manned by private fire brigades who prevented the fire from spreading beyond the buildings Bank, 250 feet away from the Eichbaum building and on the other side of the clude a change in the head of the governstreet, caught fire, but was soon extin guished without material damage. The new Western Union Telegraph office building, opposite Eichbaum's, was saved by the extra precautionary measures adopted by the company's officials.

The greatest excitement prevailed in the rooms of Duff's Business College, where fifty or more students were at work. The extension of the flames was so rapid that these people had to run for their lives, not having time to gather their belongings together. Reports were rife that several students had perished, but it is known

to-night that all escaped unhurt. The Eichbaum building was destroyed and the Hussey building had the three upper stories burned and the lower floors flooded with water. When the Eichbaum building had been gutted the wall of the L portion, which ran in back of Piatt's and Murdock's buildings, fell, crushing in the rear portions of the Wood-street buildings occupied by the American Express Company, Paulson Bros., A. M. Buhl and Jurtz, Langbein & Swartz. Several firemen were caught in the debris of this wall,

but none was hurt badly. The principal losses are: Eichbaum building, owned by Whitney, Stephenson & Co., \$75,000; the Hussey building, owned by Mrs. Emma Alsop, \$30,000; Kurtz, Langbein & Schwartz, Artists' Supply Company, \$8,000; Duff's College, \$15,000; Pittsburg Coal Company, \$7,500; Platt's saloon, \$5,000; Paulson Brothers, hatters, \$5,000; American Express Company, \$5,000, and Holmes Electric Company, \$3,500. The other losses are distributed among the office tenants, none of whom suffered to the extent of more than \$2,000. The Exchange National Bank did not suffer much damage except by water by reason of the fact that its building is only a two-story structure between the two big office building and the flames practically skipped over it.

WAR IN CHINA.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) cabled, the remaining twenty-four missionwomen, including five in the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and members of the Haynor, Pike and Hopkins and Brown

Mr. Brown is the Rev. F. Brown, of Tien-Tsin. The others referred to are N. S. Hopkins, M. D., and the Rev. H. E. King. Dr. Hopkins is stationed at Tsun-Hua and Mr. King at Peking. Last week word was received that the Methodist missionaries at Tsun-Hua had gone to Tien-Tsin for safety. At the missionary society it is estimated that, including their wives and families, there are now thirty-seven Ameri-

cans under the protection of the gunboat BOSTON, Mass., June 22.—The missionary societies represented in Tien-Tsin include ey jest worries the patient an' don't do the American board. The concession, or place of residence of foreigners, is some two miles from the city. At present the sick puson's mouth, and what you think only missionary of the American board at Tien-Tsin is Rev. J. H. Roberts, who is assisted by Mrs. F. D. Wilder. Rev. Mr. Roberts is a native of Hartford, Conn. He was graduated from Yale and began missionary work in 1877. His family is in this country. Other missionary societies reported in Tien-Tsin are the London society and the China inland mission. The American Bible Society, New York, is represented

> by Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Gammon. Mid-Chinese Stations Quiet. ASHVILLE, Tenn., June 22 .- The Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church to-day received a dispatch from Frank Price, dated Kasheng, China, June 21, stating that the mid-China stations were quiet. The mid-China stations are Hang-Chow, Kasheng, Kingyin. Kuding, Sing-Chang and Soo-Chow, situated south of the Yang-Tse Kiang, and for the most part in the grand canal.

Massacre Feared.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 22.-Gen. Walter Emens, of this city, whose son, Walter S. Emens, represents the American Trading Company in China, to-day received the following cablegram, dated Tien-Tsin, June 16; "Situation growing worse. Peking besieged. In danger of massacre."

LI HUNG CHANG INTERVIEWED.

He Will Go to Peking and Try to Make Peace with the Powers.

HONG-KONG, June 23 .- Li Hung Chang, who was interviewed in Canton yesterday, said he would leave Peking on June 27 in obedience to an order from the Empress to suppress the Boxers and to make peace with the powers. He indorsed the opinion that he was the only man in China capable of coping with the situation. He said he believed the Boxers to be "rabble led away by fanaticism and anti-Christian feeling," but he also declared that the native Christian leaders were much to blame, inasmuch as they engendered litiassailment and imputation that was gation in the native courts. He asserted that he did not regard the Boxers as a pines as we have treated the Cubans. If been a period of stress and storm of great political society and that in his opinion

Prince Li, said he, had been officially inultimatum calling for the removal of the oldiers. He does not interpret that ac- distress.

tion as a declaration of war and he has not received any instructions to the effect that war has been declared. His remedy for the situation is to decapitate the leaders of the Boxers, to send their ignorant followers home, and to make peace with

SHORT OF AMMUNITION.

Foreign Troops at Tien-Tsin Were in a Plight on June 20.

BERLIN, June 22.-The commander of the German squadron at Taku has wired as follows to the government: "A French officer, who has arrived here from Tien-Tsin, which place he left June 20, reports that for three days the city had been bombarded by the Chinese and that the troops of the foreign detachment were short of ammunition. The German cruiser Irene has arrived here with 240 marines, who, with 380 English and 1,500 Russians, proceeded to the relief of Tien-Tsin."

Whether the powers interested in China will ultimately reach an agreement regarding concerted action, it seems to be certain, judging from the results of investigation made to-day by the correspondent of the Associated Press, that no such agreement has been reached. The same series of questions was put successively to the German foreign officials and to the Russian and French embassies. The German Foreign Office said: "The powers just now are agreed as to three points only, the relief of Tien-Tsin and Peking, adequate satisfaction for the severe injuries European interests have sustained and the establishment of guarantees against the repetition of such outrages. Beyond this the attitude of the powers will largely depend on what has really happened in Peking, which is still unknown in Europe."

The reply of the Russian ambassador, Count Osten-Sacken, was substantially the same as that of the German Foreign Office, except on two points. The ambassador said, with much emphasis: "The intervention of the powers in China must, under no conditions, mean a settlement, by war, of old scores with the Chinese government, named. The roof of the First National and it must not embrace governmental reorganization. Especially, it must not inment. Even if the Coinese and the internasiderations must never be lost sight of." The French ambassador, Marquis De Noailles, expressed a different view. While substantially coinciding with the programme of the German Foreign Office, he insisted that the removal of the Empress dowager and her clique would be necessary to secure the permanent results which the powers desired.

The Washington government, several days ago, inquired, through United States Ambassador White, regarding the whereabouts and safety of a number of American missionaries located within the German sphere of influence in Shan-Tung. Thus far, the German government has been unable to furnish a satisfactory reply. The semi-official Berliner Post has a spe cial dispatch from Rome, asserting that the Vatican has applied to the French government, urgently entreating that larger reinforcements be sent for the protection of Christians in China. The reply of the Paris Cabinet, according to the correspondent, is, that the matter will be treated in harmony and solidarity with the other

The Chinese embassy, having received several anonymous letters, threatening vengeance should the news of the murder of the German minister in Peking, Baron Von Ketteler, prove to be true, it immediately applied to the Berlin police for protection, and a number of men in plain clothing now patrol the precincts of the embassy night and day. The relatives of Captain Lettes, commander of the German gunboat Iltis, reported in the United States to have suc-

cumbed to wounds received during the bombardment of the Taku forts, announce that they had a dispatch to-day, dated Che-Foo, June 21, saying the captain was in good health.

Press Censorship in Russia.

LONDON, June 23 .- The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Express says that the Russian minister of the interior, M. Siplaguine, has issued the following instructions for the guidance of newspapers in dealing with the far Eastern situation: "First-No reference to the movement of Russian troops or warships.

"Second-Papers must bear in mind that the Czar is actuated only by a desire to maintain peace and good will among the "Third-No gossip about differences among the powers that would be displeasing to the government. "Fourth-No criticism of Russian diplo-

macy or of military or of naval strategy. "Fifth-Editorial writers should recollect that Russia is predestined to predominate "Sixth-Comparisons may be made be tween Russian and foreign troops and sea-

men when unfavorable to foreigners."

Gen. Miles on the Situation. CLEVELAND, O., June 22.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who came here to witness a test of the recently invented McClain ordnance, in an interview regarding the Chinese question is quoted as saying: "Our government will be prompt to act in that matter as soon as the true situation is learned. This country will be equal to the emergency, and when decisive action is taken effective. The trouble in China is most serious and the result is most difficult to What is likely to result from the uprising is certainly a very serious proposition. The United States will send enough troops to China to protect American life and American interests. More troops than those already detailed will be sent to China

speedily if the situation demands. The

dignity and rights of the government will

Russia Has Interests of Her Own. ST. PETERSBURG, June 22.-The view expressed by both the press and politicians here is that Russia should make common cause with the other powers in meeting the common danger in China. It is pointed out however, that when once the time arrives to settle the Chinese question Russia must regulate her true interests, which differ greatly from those of the other powers and prevent her more particularly from definitely embarking in hostilities against the vast Chinese empire, her neighbors. This is also understood to be the government view of the situation.

Transports for British Troops. CALCUTTA, June 22.-Fourteen transports will convey troops from India to China. All except six are already in port.

ably sail on Sunday with the Seventh Bengal Infantry. Japanese Hospital Ship. YOKOHAMA, June 22.-The Rurik sailed for Taku yesterday. The government has arranged to receive and treat the wounded of other powers. The Russian wounded have already arrived. Ships belonging to

the standing squadron are assembling at

The Nerbudda and Palamcotta will prob-

Boers' National Hymn.

New York Herald. Few of those who have heard the national hymn of the Boers know its history. It was composed by Catherine Felicie van Rees, a well-known music teacher, who was born at I Zuytphen, in Holland, in 1831. During her youth she wrote several operettas, which were performed by the Utrecht Singing Society, one of the members of which was Burgers, who was studying theology at the University of Utrecht. Burgers made her acquaintance, and when he subsequently rose to prominence in the South African Republic one of his first thoughts was that the country ought to have a national hymn. In 1875 he came to Europe, and, meeting Catherine Felicie van Rees, he requested her to undertake the work. In a few hours she handed him the text and the music of the hymn, and the Boers were pleased with

Mount's Pluck and Loyalty.

Minneapolis Tribune. Whether the course pursued by Governor Mount, of Indiana, with reference to Tayformed that the Taku forts fired upon the lor, of Kentucky, is wise or unwise, allied first because the admirals sent an one can help admiring the Gevernor's plendid pluck and loyalty to a friend in "THE POPULARITY OF Apollinaris

is chiefly due to its irreproachable character."

"DRINK NOTHING but Natural Mineral Water, such as Apollinaris, free from all vegetable poisons."

Boston Journal.

NEW RACE PROBLEM.

What Shall We Do with the Japanese Immigrants?

Correspondence New York Post. We know what happens when a wellwired champagne cork is drawn or a bottle of Saratoga water is opened. So to-day, all pressure suddenly removed, the Japanese are literally flying out over the world. They are obliged to. First, because the bottle is no larger, for Formosa is hardly yet subdued, and is too hot for the average Japanese, while Yezo and the Kuriles are too cold. The Japanese man likes the temperate zone and likes it very much, and the walls of his long-bottled-up country are very rigid. Furthermore, apart from removal of pressure, the amazing expansion of the original volume of contents has not been foreseen or arranged for. All the time new forces are creating a fresh volume of humanity, requiring larger space and more

food, and this to an alarming degree. Let us look at the facts. It is very funny in Mother Goose and nursery rhyme to be "the old woman that lived in a shoe," but t is no joke for a nation to find itself in population is increasing beyond all prece- fear of their falling out or breaking. are abolished. The army, dustrial competition and advancement, and enterprise of every sort invite the native multiplication of his kind, for life seems worth living now. The old pessimism of Buddhism, which declared existence an evil, is jeered at in mockery. Instead of a stationary population, we have one increasing at the rate of half a million a year. When Perry's anchors dropped off Yokohama and his evening gun awoke the echoes of the hills of Adzuma in 1853, Japan had not thirty millions. In 1872, by actual and careful enumeration, there were in all Japan 33,000,000 souls. From that time forth the statistics of population show leaps and bounds. In 1896 there were 38,000,444, in 1895 42,000,000, the census showing in some years an increase of considerably over half million, so that to-day, including Formosa, the Mikado rules over 46,000,000 subjects. Since scientific methods in medicine, surgery, hygiene, and quarantine have become uniform all over the empire, the death rate among children has been lowered nearly 50 per cent. The life of adults s visibly lengthened. Based on science rather than guesswork are the prospects for a population of 100,000,000, A. D. 1950. How can the food product be increased? scientific farming may do much to enlarge the area of arable lands on mountain, terrace, valley and field. Some areas may be diked and reclaimed by pumping out the sea and river water. Good engineering may stop the ravages of the river floods. Nevertheless, at present the area of food-producing land is actually diminishing instead ot increasing, while the people are becoming meat-eaters, which means more demands on the soil. The Japanese are changing also from an agricultural to a manufacturing people. Every year tea and silk are found to pay better than grain and vegetables, so the tea plantations and mulberry orchards stand where once wheat and barley throve. Where in the Japan of Ferry's day there was scarcely a chimney in the empire, only smoke-holes, and artisans worked in their own houses, there are now in the great cities platoons o great brick chimneys affronting the sky with their black smoke, telling of hives of machinery swarming with human beings beneath. In the interior the lovely landscape s being gradually turned into a "black district," like mid-England, with poisoned air and ruined beauty. Forge and loom unite now to capture markets. Japan's

our complaints as complacently as did

Vancouver and to California, the Philip-

pines and Hawaii. In the spring of 1900

their numbers bordered on a myriad. If

we try to shut them off and restrict immi-

hrough emigration. Already there are in

Hawaii 40,000, in Korea 12,000, in the (old)

United States 10,000 Japanese. In the Philip-

pines, China, Mexico, South America, Aus-

tralia, Insulinde there are colonies of

AN ARTIFICIAL MAN. What a Supply of New Arms and Legs Would Cost.

Philadelphia Inquirer. "What is the cost of an artificial man? That is, a man who is as nearly artificial as he can be and live.'

"Well," answered the maker of artificial imbs, "that would depend upon how much he could pay for reconstruction. Assuming that you were the man, and that you had come to me from the hands of the surgeons, all ready to be trimmed up, I would begin by putting you on your feet-or, rather, putting your feet on you. If you were satisfied to go stumping about the world on pin legs I could fit you a pair for any price from \$15 to \$50. But if you wanted a really artistic pair of legs, with knee joint, ankle joint, rubber buffers and a and walk with these so as to deceive a If you had lost only a foot I could replace it for from \$25 to \$50, made to measure. arms, with hands and various necessary mplements. I am supposing that you had ost your arms above your elbow and wanted them replaced with working members. Both of them would cost you from \$125 to \$225. They would have flexible hands and wrists and elbow joints. With these hands you could hold a pen or pick up small objects and shake hands with a person without his knowing what he was grasping. But you could not do any hard work with them. You would, therefore, need several instruments which you could screw into the arms after having removed the hand. There would be a fork, which would cost \$3, a knife at the same price, a spoon, same price, a hook at \$2.50 and a vise at \$2.50. If you wanted to play cards you could have a card holder at \$3 or a cue holder for billiard playing for \$1.50 and a rein holder for driving at \$1.50. I could furnish you with a hammer, saw, clothes brush and many other useful things-call t \$50 for the lot. This would make a good sized total for the arms complete, but when you consider that a single finger of the first grade would cost you \$15 the whole araphernalia from \$150 to \$250 is not so

dear "Of course your head would need a lot of repairing. Your hair would be torn off, and I would have to at you with a wig This I could do well for about \$30; but if you wanted a really first-class article that would not be detected as a wig, I would be obliged to charge you from \$100 to \$150

"Then there are your teeth. You would ut you would take no comfort with them. denounce the government

NATIONAL Tube Works Wrought-Iron Pipe for Gas. Steam and Water.

Beller Tubes, Cast and Malle able Iron Fittings (black and galvanized). Valves, Stop Cocks, Engine Trimming, Steam clauges, Pipe Tongs, Pipe Cotters, Vises, Screw Plates and Dies, Wrenches, Steam Trapa, Pumps, Kitchen Sinks, Bose, Belting, Babbit Metal, Seider, White and Colored Wining Waste, and off Metal, Solder, White and Colored Wiping Waste, and all other Supplies used in connection with Gas, Steam and Water. Natural Gas Supplies a specialty. Steam-heating Apparatus for Public Buildings, Store-rooms, Hills, Shops, Pactories, Laundries, Lumber Dry-Houses, etc. Cut and Thread to order any size Wrought-from Pipe from Market Laundries.

KNIGHT & JILLSON 8. PENNSYLVANIA ST

They would never be really easy in your about breaking them. Better give me \$40 bands stronger than leather. The Japan of for them, and then you would not only 1900 lives in a shoe. In the first place, the feel comfortable, but you would have no "Then there's your nose. Of course, that dent. Since 1868 the old checks is shaved off. The nose, as I need not remind you, is an important feature and requires great care to be made to fit the rest of the face. It is possible for me to make a nose for you for \$10, but it would pay you better to give me \$100 and have a nasal organ that would do you proud and last as

> "Both eyes have been gouged out. I have ready-made eyes for alomst any figure you might wish to name. But if you have the money to spare and want a obliged to charge you from \$20 to \$25 for the pair. They would be the best the market affords, however, and an exact reproduction of the eyes you lost, and made of the best material.

long as you lived-a really artistic produc-

"Then you would want a pair of ears. would build these up of aluminium and wax, paint them like flesh and fasten them with mastic for a fee of from \$40 to \$100, according to your order. "Your ear drums having been destroyed, would have to replace them. This would cost you from \$5 to \$15. They are perishable and would have to be renewed fre-

"That is about all I could do for you, unless you wanted a silver tube put in your windpipe. This would cost you \$1.50 you could not afford more, and from that up to \$25.

"Make a list of the parts and you see they will foot up something like this: Two legs and feet..... Two arms and hands Thirty-two teeth Nose Pair of ears Ear drums

"Then you would be a work of art." THE CZARINA'S TOYS.

Curious Russian Fashion in the Giving of Easter Eggs.

New York Commercial Advertiser. Among the most precious and curious the Paris exhibition are all the Easter eggs which have been received by Maria Feodorovna, the widow of Alexander III, and Alexandra Feodorovna, the wife of Nicholas II. The French consider, with perhaps slender mineral resources are being worked a certain amount of reason, this envoy o to the utmost. Cotton and other fibres are the illustrious ladies as the greatest proof imported to be manufactured and exported. | of their love for their nation and a symbol It is no wonder, then, that the population of the solidity of the alliance between the f Japan is shifting from the country to the city, that foodstuffs are increasing in price empresses felt a certain amount of uneasiand that the gorged land is finding relief

ness at the prospects of sending into the It was always the custom for the czars to present to their imperials spouses each year, at Easter, an egg containing a surprise gift, in keeping with some particular Japanese, with many scattered dwellers in | event, public or private. When the czare-Europe. In the ports of Asia from Tokio | witch-now Nicholas II-was sent round to Suez looms the shadow of Japanese good | the world with the double aim of completand evil, male and female. Already we ing his education and forgetting, if posread in French, Dutch and English books | sible, an unsuitable love, his father prethat the question is asked concerning the sented to the Empress a large Easter egg immigrant Japanese, "What shall we do in jasper, covered with curious ornaments with them?" or "How shall we get rid of | in gold and diamonds; inside was a tiny them?" Already our own statesmen or poli- ship, the model of that in which the boy ticians are looking ominously at the new was sailing. It was made in gold and anchors, decks, everything was complete; there were even two small guns, perfect in all their details. It was the work of an old Finlander, who had devoted ten months gration will Japan treat the subject and of his life to the completion of this master-

In the year of her coronation the granddaughter of Queen Victoria received from her imperial husband an Easter egg in pink enamel on gold. Inside was the model of the gala carriage which conveyed the young Czarina to Moscow Cathedral. Nothing is wanting, not even the cushions of the seats, which are made of red enamel, and the tiny silk curtains, which move on small golden wires. The imperial crown, to diamonds, surmounts this miniature of the

gorgeous coach. This year's egg contains a heart made of sparking multi-colored stones and the inscription: "The heart of my Czarina." The heart is surrounded by twenty-five tiny portraits, all representing the members of

the Russian imperial family.

As a Practical Reformer.

New York Commercial Advertiser. Governor Roosevelt's order, including Erie county and all the counties within the imits of this city in the civil-service regulations, should not be allowed to pass unspringy and elastic foot, they would cost | noticed because of the Philadelphia convenyou from \$150 to \$200. But you could stand | tion excitement. Henceforth all appointments and pronotions in the service of drill master, and you could wear the two | these counties, with very few exceptions, easily. Dancing and riding would not be will have to be made on the basis of merit too difficult for you after a little practice. and fitness. The step forward is one of those large steps to which the Governor has accustomed us, but which his incurable "Then you would want a pair of useful critics are never able to perceive. The exemption of five or six minor places, even though similar exemption has been the rule, strikes his critics as evidence of little less than absolute depravity on his part. Compared with it, such an achievement as the report of the "starchless" civil-service law and the enactment in its place of the most rigorous and comprehensive reform law on the statute books of any State is of trifling importance. The inclusion of the counties puts virtually the entire service in our counties under the law, and is, in fact, the final step in the inclusion of almost the entire system of the State within the merit system. Yet the Governor will be given very scant credit for it by the professional advocates of reform.

Brother Dickey's Philosophy.

Gimme neither poverty nor riches. Des keep de pot b'ilin' en settle de house rent. De po' man hez got dis consolation: De rich man hez got ter worry night en day ter know what ter do wid his money. I des so onlucky dat I b'l'eve ef ever l got ter heaven, en lay down ter res' under shade tree, de devil would slip in, unbeknown, en cut de tree down.

Good Old Democratic Way.

Kansas City Star. Having criticised Mr. McKinley yesterday or sending troops to China, a certain Bryan organ says to-day he, would better hurry up and save American lives. This not have one left, according to the speci- is the real anti-expansion idea. Uph fications, and your palate would be American honor, but maintain no arm American honor, but maintain no army. smashed. I could replace the palate for con't send soldiers to China, but if Amer-from \$5 to \$15. The teeth I could do for \$10. icans perish because no soldiers are sent